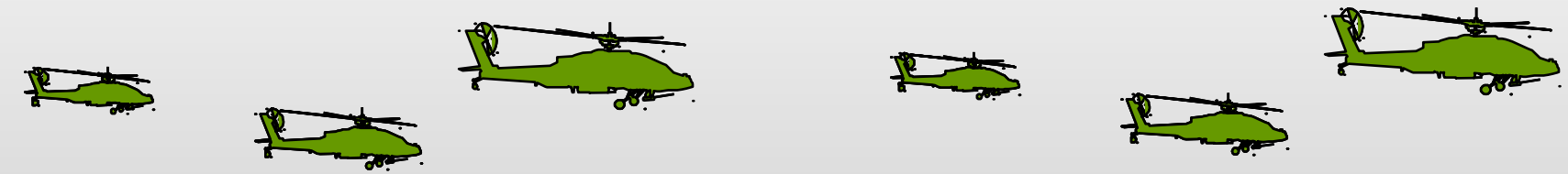
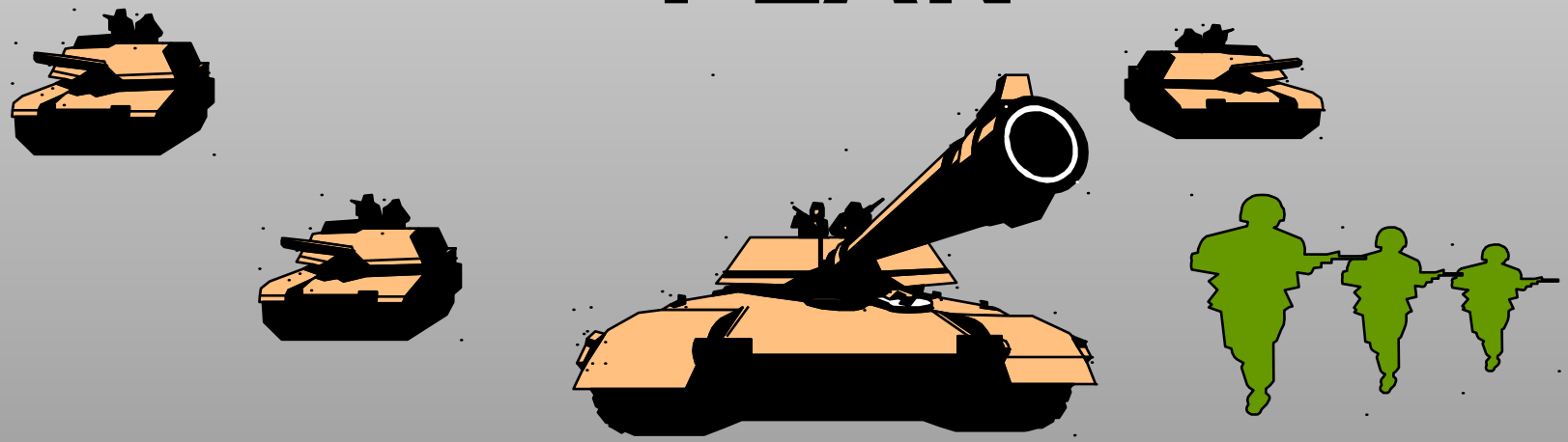


UNIT PHYSICAL SECURITY PLAN



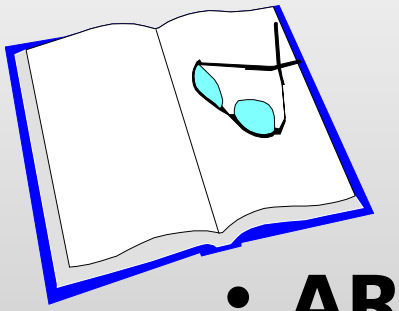
Combat Leader Team

PURPOSE

- **Provide information about the responsibility of your Command, the Provost Marshall, and you to do Physical Security Planning and Execution**

- **Introduction to Management Control Program**

  (AR 11-2) (FM 22-100)



REFERENCES

- **AR 190-11 Physical Security AA&E**
- **AR 190-13 Physical Security Program**
- **AR 190-51 Risk Analysis for Army Property**
- **DA PAM 190-51**
- **Physical Security Update 10-3**
- **FM 19-30 Physical Security**

OUTLINE

- **Develop a Physical Security Plan**
- **Mission Essential Vulnerable Areas (MEVA)**
- **Security Measures**
- **Security of Arms, Ammo, and Explosives (AA&E)**
- **Summary**
- **Conclusion**

DEVELOPING A PHYSICAL SECURITY PLAN

DEVELOPING A PHYSICAL SECURITY PLAN

STEP 1

Unit Commander identifies the unit's mission essential and vulnerable areas (MEVAs) and forwards them to the installation commander or higher authority

WHAT ARE MISSION ESSENTIAL VULNERABLE AREAS ?

- **Protected areas which consist of *information, equipment, property, and facilities***
- **Recommended by the Provost Marshal**
- **Approved by the Installation Commander as requiring additional protection through application of *increased physical security measures, procedures or equipment.***

EXAMPLES OF MISSION ESSENTIAL VULNERABLE AREAS

EXAMPLES:

- **Arms, Ammunition, and Explosive Storage Areas**
- **Airfields**
- **Field Maintenance Shops**
- **Motor Pools**

UNIT EXAMPLE:

A Military Intelligence Battalion:

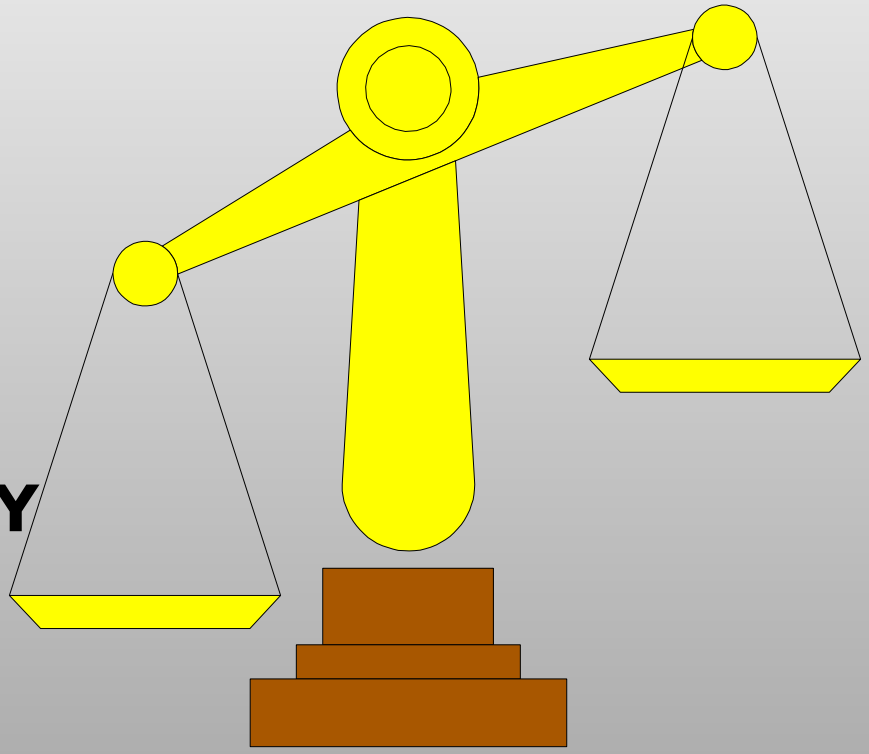
- **Classified Storage Area**
- **Classified Work Area**
- **Motor Pool**
- **Arms Rooms**
- **Communications Security (COMSEC) Vault**

DEVELOPING A PHYSICAL SECURITY PLAN

STEP 2

Develop physical security requirements based upon the results of a physical security risk analysis, computed by the Provost Marshal, which sets the threat level.

AR 190 - 51



TYPE OF EQUIPMENT OR PROPERTY (CDR)

THE LEVEL OF THREAT (PMO)

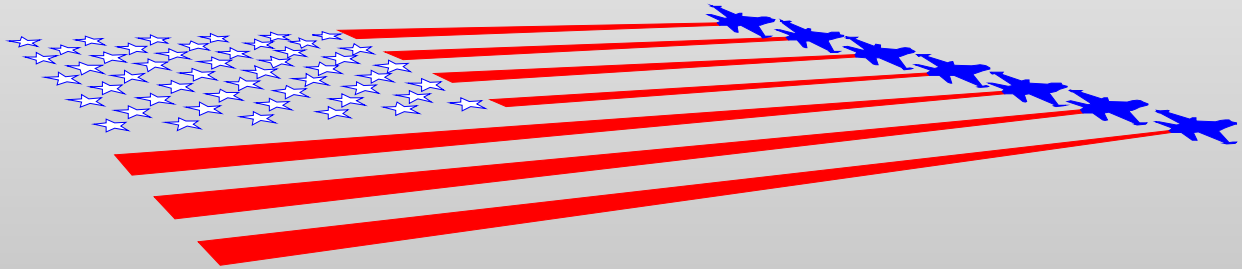
PHYSICAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

DEVELOPING A PHYSICAL SECURITY PLAN

STEP 3

Based on the unit's MEVAs and the Level of Threat, identify the security measures required to protect that mission essential or vulnerable area.

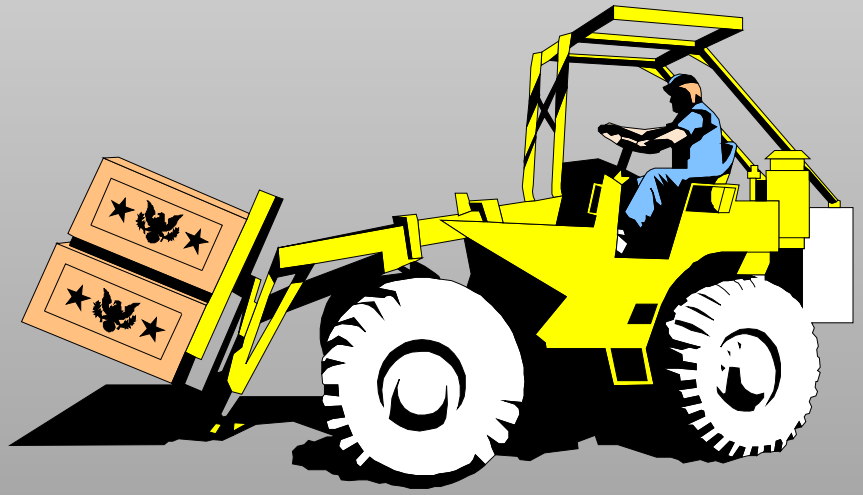
SECURITY MEASURES



- **PHYSICAL PROTECTIVE**
- **SECURITY PROCEDURAL**

HARDEN THE TARGET

- **PROTECTIVE BARRIERS**
- **LIGHTING**

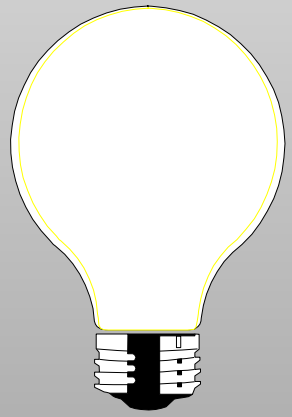


TYPES OF FENCES

- **CHAIN LINK**
- **BARBED WIRE**
- **CONCERTINA**
- **RAZOR WIRE**

LIGHTING

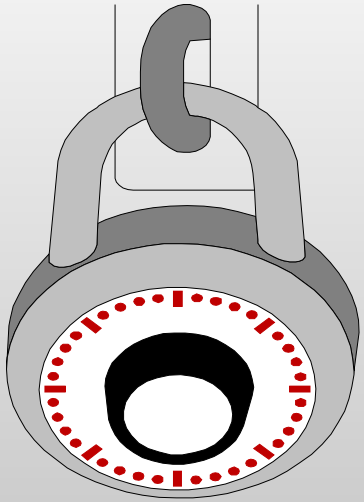
- **ALLOWS DETECTION**
- **PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERRENT**
- **PREVENTS OBSERVATION**
- **CONTINUOUS LIGHTING**



WARNING SIGNS

- **WARN INTRUDERS OF THE AREA RESTRICTIONS**
- **MUST BE AT ENTRY POINTS**
- **MUST BE AT INTERVALS OF 100 FEET**
- **MUST BE MULTI-LINGUAL WHEN APPROPRIATE**

LOCK TYPES



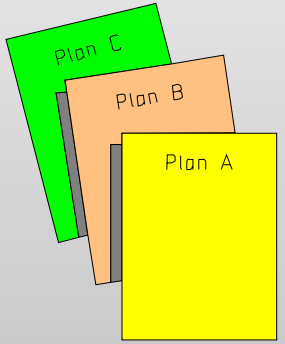
- **DEAD BOLT LATCHES**
- **COMBINATION LOCKS**
- **CIPHER LOCKS (PUSH BUTTON)**
  KEYED PADLOCKS WHICH INCLUDE:
  - **HIGH SECURITY PADLOCKS**
  - **MEDIUM SECURITY PADLOCKS**
  - **LOW SECURITY PADLOCKS**

SECURITY MEASURES FOR MOTOR POOLS

- **KEY AND LOCK ACCOUNTABILITY**
- **PROTECTIVE LIGHTING**
- **FENCING**
- **WALKING PATROLS**
- **FREQUENT OBSERVATION**

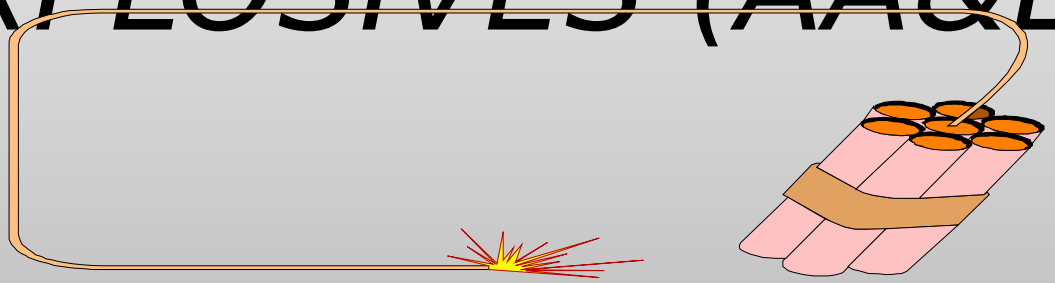
GUARD FORCE PROCEDURES

- **ORGANIZATIONAL GUIDANCE**
  - **FIELD MANUALS**
  - **ARMY REGULATIONS**
  - **TACTICAL SOPS**



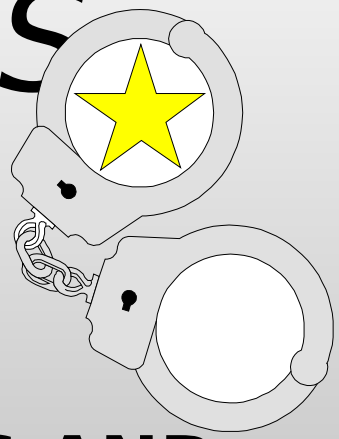
- **OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE**
  - **GENERAL ORDERS**
  - **SPECIAL ORDERS**
  - **TEMPORARY ORDERS**

SECURITY OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES (AA&E)



- **COMPLEX**
- **STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**
  - **CALL YOUR PHYSICAL SECURITY OFFICER**

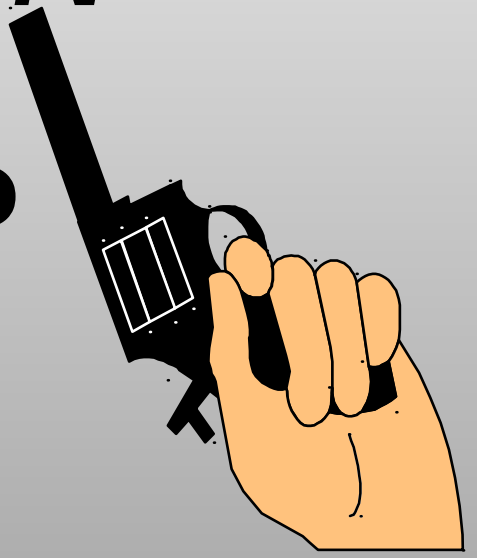
AA&E MEASURES



- **POSITIVE CONTROL**
- **LANYARDS IN THE FIELD**
- **APPROVED STORAGE FACILITIES AND CONTAINERS**
- **INVENTORIES**
- **KEY & LOCK CONTROL**
- **TRANSPORTATION MEASURES**

PRIVATELY OWNED WEAPONS & AMMUNITION

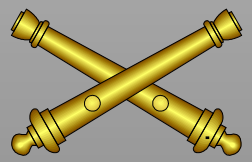
- **LOCKED CONTAINER**
- **PROPERLY REGISTERED**
- **STORED SEPARATELY**
- **RECEIPT**
- **APPROVED ISSUANCE**



SUMMARY

- **DEVELOPING A PHYSICAL SECURITY PLAN**
- **MISSION ESSENTIAL VULNERABLE AREAS**
- **SECURITY MEASURES**
- **SECURITY OF ARMS, AMMO, AND EXPLOSIVES**

QUESTIONS ?



CONCLUSION

- **Physical Security Plans protect unit resources.**

- **Loss of equipment through theft, pilferage, or lost accountability may cause *YOU* to fail *YOUR* mission.**

ARMY MANAGEMENT CONTROL PROCESS

PURPOSE

To identify key leader management control responsibilities and the major components of the Army Management Control Process

REFERENCES

- **Army Regulation 11-2, Management Control**

STEWARDSHIP AND LEADERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Efficient and effective stewardship of resources IAW with existing laws, regulations and policies**
- **Management Controls are rules, methods, procedures and devices that Leaders use**

EXAMPLES

- **Putting locks on Warehouse Doors to deter theft**
- **Requiring a Finance Officer's authorization to make an advance travel payment**
- **Implementing command and control systems to coordinate operations**
- **Establishing ROE to promote effective and prudent tactical operations**

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE ARMY MANAGEMENT CONTROL

- STANDARDS
- INFORMATION/FEEDBACK
- ANALYSIS/CORRECTIVE ACTION

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE ARMY MANAGEMENT CONTROL PROCESS

- Designation of Key Management Controls in Functional Areas by DA Functional Proponents
- Designation of Assessable Units by MACOM
- Establishment of a Management Control Plan (MCP)

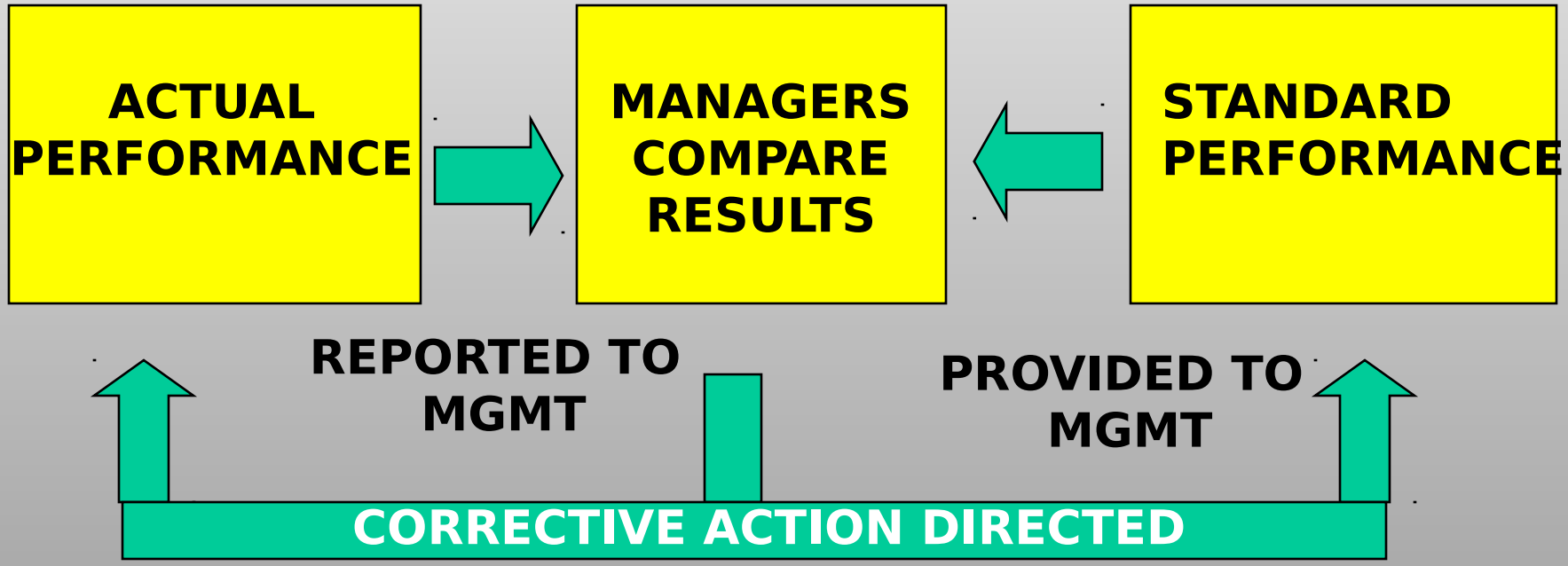
MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE ARMY MANAGEMENT CONTROL PROCESS

- Conduct of Management Control Evaluations
- Documentation of Results
- Reporting of Material Weaknesses to higher HQ

EVALUATION OF CONTROLS

- Periodic Evaluations of Key Management Controls
- How to Evaluate Controls
- Requirements of Evaluation

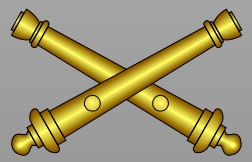
MANAGEMENT CONTROL



SUMMARY

- Key Leader Management Control Responsibilities
- Major Components of the Army Management Control Process

QUESTIONS ?



CONCLUSION

The Management Control Process will help you identify the critical processes that must be closely monitored to *ensure mission accomplishment*. It will also provide for better stewardship of all resources under your control.